THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1793. [N° 1636.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Non effet hodie ſervitus, ſi ebrietas non fuiſſet.

WHEN the preſent Conſtitution of Government was propoſed to the Citizens of the United States for their acceptance, many ſerious objections were urged againſt the principles upon which it was conſtructed.—A numerous and reſpectable party appeared in oppoſition to its adoption; and, on its final eſtabliſhment, a powerful minority continued to impeach its practical progreſs. *Anarchy* had been the evil complained of under the *old* Syſtem, and *Energy* was recommended as the remedy in the *new*.—It is not then to be wondered, that in receding from the one extreme, we ſhould approach too near the other.

It was not long before the Revolution of France offered to the diſcontented party, a proſpect of redreſs. They beheld in the French Revolution that full grown perfection of principle, which they before poſſeſſed the deſire of obtaining, without a conception of the means, or a thorough knowledge of the object, and thus the United States were almoſt univerſally divided into the blind admirers, and inveterate enemies of France.—The former oppoſed with the greateſt rancour the meaſures of our own Government, *ſeemingly* rather with a view of producing its diſſolution than of accompliſhing a reform, while their real and ſincere wiſhes were, without a doubt, pointed at the great object of aſſimilating the Conſtitution of the United States to an uniform and univerſal Syſtem of Equality and the Rights of Man—And at the ſame time the Enemies of France were diſtinguiſhed by an implicit adherence to the Conſtitution, and an indiſcriminate admiration of its defects and virtues.—Zealous in the ſupport of what they emphatically ſtyled an "energetic Government," they appeared reſolved to *diſtroy* oppoſition, rather than to excite confidence and accommodate opinions——

In this ſituation was the United States of America at the Commencement of the preſent War between Great-Britain and France.—At peace with the one, and in alliance with the other—our ſituation was new and almoſt unparralleled in the political world.—The Declaration of War had been made by France—as allies by a Defenſive Treaty we were not therefore obliged to become a party to the conteſt.—In conſequence of which the Preſident of the United States thought proper to iſſue a Proclamation, declaring their neutral diſpoſitions and enjoining on the Citizens thereof to obſerve "a conduct friendly and impartial [illegible] Powers."

This Proclamation, thus iſſued, has become a ſubject of univerſal ſpeculation—It has been ably combated by the Friends of Liberty both on the grounds of conſtitutionality and neceſſity. It has been conſidered as being an aſſumption of prerogative inconſiſtent with the principles of Liberty and univerſal Right—And it appears that the reſult of the inveſtigation even on theſe *primary* queſtions is at *leaſt* problematical.

If, however, the Preſident of the United States has exerciſed a power not altogether warranted by the Conſtitution, or juſtified by the neceſſity of the caſe, I doubt not but that the citizens of a Free Republic will extend their charitable indulgence to an error which could have ariſen from no other than the beſt and moſt honorable motives, and I doubt not that they will conſider the imperfections of a great and faithful ſervant of the People as the venial weakneſſes of humanity, inſeparable from the higheſt degree of wiſdom ſhort of Omniſcience!

But if this Proclamation had been ſuffered to reſt and take its fate with other governmental acts, in the torrent of public opinion, leſs anxiety might have been occaſioned in the breaſt of that meritorious character who gave it exiſtence.—But ſuch is the wild and ſavage appetite of Ariſtocracy, that it is not ſatisfied with carrying the point in conteſt, but it muſt receive the ratification of mankind to its ambitious ſchemes.

In this manner have Aſſemblies been convened in various parts of the Union, to expreſs their approbation of this Proclamation, not with the ſincere deſign of giving a ſatisfaction to the Preſident of the United States, or with a deſign of ſecuring a ſtrict obſervance of the Neutrality; but with the mercenary view of caſting an obloquy on the French Nation and of exciting an animoſity againſt their principles!

And, where is the propriety of calling on us to *cenſure* that, which from its queſtionable nature we muſt firſt *pardon?* Is it not ſufficient that the haggard demon of prerogative ſhould *dare* to erect its baneful creſt for a moment in the Land of Liberty, but we muſt be called upon to *ratify* the foul corruption? I call it with confidence a "*foul corruption*," for whenever the Power of expreſſing the will of the People reſides in One Man, this Power is ſubverſive of the Principles of Equality and Reciprocity, and can be termed no other than a PREROGATIVE OF DESPOTISM!

Perhaps I ſhall now be accuſed with the inconſiſtency of palliating as pardonable in *practice*, that which I have execrated as a corruption in *principle*—But ſuppoſing a corruption to exiſt in the principle of our Conſtitution, will not this vicious principle operate as a poiſon upon the adminiſtrators of the government? If the inſtrument by which they act is deformed, will not their adminiſtration partake of its deformity? And when the bounds of duty are indefinite will they not plead the imperfection as a palliative for encroachment? To conclude, is not the Conſtitution of the United States in many reſpects INCOMPLETE, INCONSISTENT AND SUSCEPTIBLE OF AMENDMENT?

reſerve of ariſtocratic importance, or with a ſneer of conſcious ſecurity in the poſſeſſion of unmerited honors, will caution us to be on our guard againſt the fanaticiſm of Demagogues, and the enthuſiaſm of the Vulgar—They will tell us there is a natural Ariſtocracy in every Nation, which muſt be repreſented by a *ſuperior order*, and ſupported in *ſuperior ſplendour*; and thus by the honeſt and miſplaced zeal of the one party, together with the impudent and arrogant preſumption of the other, the mutual and reciprocal good of the whole is loſt and forgotten.

And what is the *cauſe* of this animoſity? The want of a liberal and enlightened Syſtem of moral and political Philoſophy.—The want of that Syſtem which muſt teach Mankind that the good of the whole, and of the individual are univerſally reciprocal.

And if the Syſtem is attainable, to what [illegible] we to be indebted for its eſtabliſhment? To the reſolving Queſtion the philoſophic mind replies without heſitation, *To the Revolution of France and the preſidence of French Philoſophy*—To the general diſſemination of that Philoſophy which has eſtabliſhed in the tumults of War and the diſſolution of Empires, this ſacred fundamental of univerſal happineſs and philanthropy, "LIBERTY CONSISTS IN THE POWER OF DOING EVERY THING THAT IS NOT INJURIOUS TO THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS."

It has been argued in favour of the Proclamation, that it was neceſſary as a formal act of government, and *at the ſame time* that the people might retain their predilection in favour of France in their individual capacities.—But we now behold the Ariſtocracy in a new and more formidable ſhape. We behold them ſummoning the People together for the expreſs purpoſe of declaring as many times that they will obſerve "a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers," at the ſame time that they are bound not only by ſolemn ſtipulations or Treaties, but by every tie of intereſt and gratitude to grant particular immunities and privileges to one of thoſe Powers in preference and to the excluſion of all the others! However ſuch a declaration might comport with *governmental policy*, it was to have been hoped that the *Popular Voice* might have been unpolluted by profeſſions in favour of Tyranny.

There is one conſideration which *alone* ought to forbid us from making a declaration in favor of the Proclamation, which is, that with ſuch a declaration is neceſſarily connected an avowal of ſentiments hoſtile to the Liberty of France, and conſequently to our own. Such principles not only involve an [illegible] but on meaſures proceeding from ſimilar principles; and as the Proclamation has been ſupported on principles and by perſons inimical to General Liberty, it is to be hoped that we ſhall not concur in their views and abet their deſigns.

By giving the ſanction of the Public Voice to this Proclamation we ſhall involve conſequences which do not immediately appear on a curſory view of the ſubject; as in the firſt place, we ſhall ratify an aſſumption* of Power, and an intringement of the fundamental Rights of Equality—Secondly, we ſhall by a meaſure ſo general and notorious, create a coldneſs with the only Nation on Earth to which we can look up with that confidence ariſing from a ſimilarity of principles and and a mutuality of intereſts, and laſtly, we ſhall incur the contempt of Great-Britain and all the combined powers by ſuch a puſillanimous adjuſtment of our political ſentiments to the verſatile and iniquitous Policy of Deſpotic Courts.

Bearing theſe in mind, that as with France we ſurvive; with France we periſh; may we purſue that line of conduct which ſhall moſt favor *her* intereſt and *our own* tranquility, which will, without doubt, be that of a Syſtem of Neutrality conformable to, and under the modification of, exiſting Treaties, and not by expreſſing that we will purſue "a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent Powers."

Theſe obſervations are with deference ſubmitted to the Public, by one who profeſſes himſelf an enemy to *pernicious principles*, wherever they may be found, and *not to miſtaken men*; by one who wiſhes well to the Governors of the United States, at the ſame time, that (aſſuming the right of every free citizen) he diſapproves of ſome parts of the Conſtitutional Syſtem; by one, who imputes their ERRORS to the imperfect definition of their powers, and WHO IS DISPOSED TO WAIT WITH PATIENCE FOR THE HAPPIER MOMENT OF COMPLETE REFORM.

Auguſt 22, 1793. CALLISTHENES.

* *Although the Proclamation may* poſſibly *not be an aſſumption of Power on the principles of the Conſtitution, it certainly is on thoſe principles contended for by a very great proportion of the Citizens of the United States, and in that ſenſe may be termed an* intringement of the Rights of Equality.

The following letter has been tranſmitted by the Secretary of the Treaſury to the Collectors of the different ports in the United States.

CIRCULAR to the COLLECTORS of the CUSTOMS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4th, 1793.

SIR,

IT appearing that repeated contraventions of our neutrality have taken place in the ports of the United States, without having been diſcovered in time for prevention or remedy, I have it in command from the Preſident, to addreſs to the Collectors of the reſpective diſtricts a particular inſtruction on the ſubject.

It is expected that the officers of the cuſtoms in each ports, harbours, creeks, inlets and waters of ſuch diſtrict, of a nature to contravene the laws of neutrality, and upon diſcovery of any thing of the kind will give immediate notice to the governor of the ſtate and to the attorney of the judicial diſtrict, comprehending the diſtrict of the cuſtoms within which any ſuch contravention may happen.

To aſſiſt the judgment of the officers on this head, I tranſmit herewith a ſchedule of rules concerning ſundry particulars, which have been adopted by the Preſident, as deduction from the laws of neutrality, eſtabliſhed and received among nations. Whatever ſhall be contrary to theſe rules, will of courſe, be notified, as above-

[illegible] ſome other points, which purſuant to our treaties and the determinations of the executive, I ought to notice to you.

If any veſſel of either of the powers at war with France ſhould ſend or bring within your diſtrict a prize made of the ſubjects, people or property of France, it is immediately to be notified to the Governor of the ſtate, in order that meaſures may be taken, purſuant to the 17th article of our treaty with France, to oblige ſuch veſſel and her prize, or ſuch prize when ſent in without the capturing veſſel, to depart.

No privateers of any of the powers at war with France, coming within a diſtrict of the United States, can, by the 22d article of our treaty with France, enjoy any other privilege than that of *purchaſing ſuch victuals as ſhall be neceſſary for her going to the next port of the prince or ſtate from which ſhe has her commiſſion.* If ſhe ſhould do any thing beſide this, it is immediately to be reported to the governor and the attorney of the diſtrict. You will obſerve by the rules tranſmitted, that the term privateer is underſtood not to extend to veſſels armed for merchandize and war, commonly called with us *letters of marque*, nor, of courſe, to veſſels of war in the immediate ſervice of the government of either of the powers at war.

No armed veſſel which has been or ſhall be *originally fitted out* in any port of the United States, by either of the parties at war, is henceforth to have aſylum in any diſtrict of the United States. If any ſuch armed veſſel ſhall appear within your diſtrict, ſhe is immediately to be notified to the governor and attorney of the diſtrict; which is alſo to be done, in reſpect to any prize, that ſuch armed veſſel ſhall bring or ſend in. A roll is a liſt of ſuch armed veſſels of the above deſcription as have hitherto come to the knowledge of the executive.

The purchaſing victuals, and exporting from the ports called contraband of merchandize, articles commonments and military ſtores) is free to all the belligerent war, and is not to be interfered with. If our own citizens undertake to carry them to any of thoſe parties, they will be abandoned to the penalties which the laws of war authoriſe.

You will be particularly careful to obſerve, and to notify as directed in other inſtances, the cate of any citizen of the United States, who ſhall be found in the ſervice of either of the parties at war.

In caſe any veſſel ſhall be found in the act of contravening any of the rules or principles which are the ground of this inſtruction, ſhe is to be refuſed a clearance until ſhe ſhall have complied with what the governor ſhall have decided in reference to her. Care, however is to be taken in this, not unneceſſarily or unreaſonably to embarraſs trade, or to vex any of the parties concerned.

In order that *contraventions* may be the better aſcertained, it is deſired that the officer who ſhall firſt go on board any veſſel arriving within your diſtrict ſhall make an accurate ſurvey of her then condition, *as to military equipment*, to be forthwith reported to you, and that prior to her clearance a like ſurvey be made, that any tranſgreſſion of the rules laid down may be aſcertained.

But as the propriety of any ſuch inſpection of a *veſſel of war in the immediate ſervice of the government* of a foreign nation is not without queſtion in reference to the uſage of nations, no attempts is to be made to inſpect any ſuch veſſel till further order on the point.

The Preſident deſires me to ſignify to you his moſt particular expectation that the inſtruction contained in this letter will be executed with the greateſt vigilence, activity, care, and impartiality. Omiſſions will tend to expoſe the government to injurious imputations and ſuſpicions, and proportionably to commit the good faith and peace of the country; objects of too much importance not to engage every proper exertion of your zeal.

With conſideration, I am, Sir,

Your obedient ſervant,

RULES adopted by the Preſident of the United States.

I. The originating and equipping of veſſels in the ports of the United States by any of the belligerent parties, for military ſervice, offenſive or defenſive, is deemed unlawful.

II. Equipments of merchant veſſels, by either of the belligerent parties, in the ports of the United States, purely for the accommodation of them, as ſuch, is deemed lawful.

III. Equipments in the ports of the United States, of veſſels of war to the immediate ſervice of the government of any of the belligerent parties, which if done to other veſſels would be of a doubtful nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except thoſe which ſhall have been made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes in the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and com-

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In this ſituation was the United States of America at the Commencement of the preſent War between Great-Britain and France.—At peace with the one, and in alliance with the other—our ſituation was new and almoſt unparralleled in the political world.—The Declaration of War had been made by France—as allies by a Defenſive Treaty we were not therefore obliged to become a party to the conteſt.—In conſequence of which the Preſident of the United States thought proper to iſſue a Proclamation, declaring their neutral diſpoſitions and enjoining on the Citizens thereof to obſerve "a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent Powers."

This Proclamation, thus iſſued, has become a ſubject of univerſal ſpeculation—It has been ably combated by the Friends of Liberty both on the grounds of conſtitutionality and neceſſity. It has been conſidered as being an aſſumption of prerogative inconſiſtent with the principles of Liberty and univerſal Right—And it appears that the reſult of the inveſtigation even on theſe *primary* queſtions is at *leaſt* problematical.

If, however, the Preſident of the United States has exerciſed a power not altogether warranted by the Conſtitution, or juſtified by the neceſſity of the caſe, I doubt not but that the citizens of a Free Republic will extend their charitable indulgence to an error which could have ariſen from no other than the beſt and moſt honorable motives, and I doubt not that they will conſider the imperfections of a great and faithful ſervant of the People as the venial weakneſſes of humanity, inſeparable from the higheſt degree of wiſdom ſhort of Omniſcience!

But if this Proclamation had been ſuffered to reſt and take its fate with other governmental acts, in the torrent of public opinion, leſs anxiety might have been occaſioned in the breaſt of that meritorious character who gave it exiſtence.—But ſuch is the wild and ſavage appetite of Ariſtocracy, that it is not ſatisfied with carrying the point in conteſt, but it muſt receive the ratification of mankind to its ambitious ſchemes.

In this manner have Aſſemblies been convened in various parts of the Union, to expreſs their approbation of this Proclamation, not with the ſincere deſign of giving a ſatisfaction to the Preſident of the United States, or with a deſign of ſecuring a ſtrict obſervance of the Neutrality; but with the mercenary view of caſting an obloquy on the French Nation and of exciting an animoſity againſt their principles!

And, where is the propriety of calling on us to *ſanction* that, which from its queſtionable nature we muſt firſt *pardon*? Is it not ſufficient that the haggard demon of prerogative ſhould *dare* to erect its baneful creſt for a moment in the Land of Liberty, but we muſt be called upon to *ratify* the foul corruption? I call it with confidence a "*foul corruption*," for whenever the Power of expreſſing the will of the People reſides in One Man, this Power is ſubverſive of the Principles of Equality and Reciprocity, and can be termed no other than a PRERROGATIVE OF DESPOTISM!

Perhaps I ſhall now be accuſed with the inconſiſtency of palliating as pardonable in *practice*, that which I have execrated as a corruption in *principle*—But ſuppoſing a corruption to exiſt in the principle of our Conſtitution, will not this vicious principle operate as a poiſon upon the adminiſtrators of the government? If the inſtrument by which they act is deformed, will not their adminiſtration partake of its deformity? And when the bounds of duty are indefinite will they not plead the imperfection as a palliative for encroachment? To conclude, is not the Conſtitution of the United States in many reſpects INCOMPLETE, INCONSISTENT AND SUSCEPTIBLE OF AMENDMENT?

To this laſt queſtion ſome will reply with the loud clamarous affirmation of high toned Democracy and unreſtrained licentiouſneſs—While others with the wary reſerve of ariſtocratic importance, or with a ſneer of conſcious ſecurity in the poſſeſſion of unmerited honors, will caution us to be on our guard againſt the fanaticiſm of Demagogues, and the enthuſiaſm of the Vulgar—They will tell us there is a natural Ariſtocracy in every Nation, which muſt be repreſented by a *ſuperior order*, and ſupported in *ſuperior ſplendour*; and thus by the honeſt and miſguided zeal of the one party, together with the impudent and arrogant preſumption of the other, the mutual and reciprocal good of the whole is loſt and forgotten.

And what is the *cauſe* of this animoſity? The want of a liberal and enlightened Syſtem of moral and political Philoſophy.—The want of that Syſtem which muſt teach Mankind that the good of the whole, and of each individual are univerſally reciprocal.

And if the Syſtem is attainable, to what cauſes are we to be indebted for its eſtabliſhment? To this intereſting Queſtion the philoſophic mind replies without heſitation, *To the Revolution of France and the prevalence of French Philoſophy*—To the general diſſemination of that Philoſophy which has eſtabliſhed in the tumults of War and the diſſolution of Empires, this ſacred fundamental of univerſal happineſs and philanthropy, "LIBERTY CONSISTS IN THE POWER OF DOING EVERY THING THAT IS NOT INJURIOUS TO THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS."

It has been argued in favour of the Proclamation, that it was neceſſary as a formal act of government, and *at the ſame time* that the people might retain their predilection in favour of France in their individual capacities,—But we now behold the Ariſtocracy in a new and more formidable ſhape. We behold them ſummoning the People together for the expreſs purpoſe of declaring as individuals that they will obſerve "a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers," at the ſame time that they are bound not only by ſolemn ſtipulations of Treaties, but by every tie of intereſt and gratitude to grant particular immunities and privileges to one of thoſe Powers in preference and to the excluſion of all the others! However ſuch a declaration might comport with *governmental policy*, it was to have been hoped that the *Popular Voice* might have been unpolluted by profeſſions in favour of Tyranny.

There is one conſideration which *alone* ought to forbid us from making a declaration in favor of the Proclamation, which is, that with ſuch a declaration is neceſſarily connected an avowal of ſentiments hoſtile to the Liberty of France, and conſequently to our own. An oppoſition to principles inevitably involves an oppoſition to meaſures proceeding from ſimilar principles; and as the Proclamation has been ſupported on principles and by perſons inimical to General Liberty, it is to be hoped that we ſhall not concur in their views and abet their deſigns.

By giving the ſanction of the Public Voice to this Proclamation we ſhall involve conſequences which do not immediately appear on a curſory view of the ſubject; as in the firſt place, we ſhall ratify an aſſumption* of Power, and an infringement of the fundamental Rights of Equality—Secondly, we ſhall by a meaſure ſo general and notorious, create a coldneſs with the only Nation on Earth to which we can look up with that confidence ariſing from a ſimilarity of principles and and a mutuality of intereſts, and laſtly, we ſhall incur the contempt of Great-Britain and all the combined powers by ſuch a puſillanimous adjuſtment of our political ſentiments to the verſatile and iniquitous Policy of Deſpotic Courts.

Bearing then in mind, that as with France we ſurvive; with France we periſh; may we purſue that line of conduct which ſhall moſt favor *her* intereſt and *our own* tranquility, which will, without doubt, be that of a Syſtem of Neutrality conformable to, and under the modification *of*, exiſting Treaties, and not by expreſſing that we will purſue "a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent Powers."

Theſe obſervations are with deference ſubmitted to the Public, by one who profeſſes himſelf an enemy to *pernicious principles*, wherever they may be found, and *not to miſtaken men*; by one who wiſhes well to the Governors of the United States, at the ſame time, that (aſſerting the right of every free citizen) he diſapproves of ſome parts of the Conſtitutional Syſtem; by one, who imputes their ERRORS to the imperfect definition of their powers, and WHO IS DISPOSED TO WAIT WITH PATIENCE FOR THE HAPPIER MOMENT OF COMPLETE REFORM.

Auguſt 22, 1793. CALLISTHENES.

* *Although the Proclamation may* poſſibly *not be an aſſumption of Power on the principles of the Conſtitution, it certainly is on thoſe principles contended for by a very great proportion of the Citizens of the United States, and in that ſenſe may be termed an* infringement of the Rights of Equality.

The following letter has been tranſmitted by the Secretary of the Treaſury to the Collectors of the different ports in the United States.

CIRCULAR to the COLLECTORS of the CUSTOMS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4th, 1793.

SIR,

IT appearing that repeated contraventions of our neutrality have taken place in the ports of the United States, without having been diſcovered in time for prevention or remedy, I have it in command from the Preſident, to addreſs to the Collectors of the reſpective diſtricts a particular inſtruction on the ſubject.

It is expected, that the officers of the cuſtoms in each diſtrict, will in the courſe of their official functions have a vigilant eye upon whatever may be paſſing within the ports, harbours, creeks, inlets and waters of ſuch diſtrict, of a nature to contravene the laws of neutrality, and upon diſcovery of any thing of the kind will give immediate notice to the governor of the ſtate and to the attorney of the judicial diſtrict, comprehending the diſtrict of the cuſtoms within which any ſuch contravention may happen.

To aſſiſt the judgment of the officers on this head, I tranſmit herewith a ſchedule of rules concerning ſundry particulars, which have been adopted by the Preſident, as deduction from the laws of neutrality, eſtabliſhed and received among nations. Whatever ſhall be contrary to theſe rules, will of courſe, be notified, as above-mentioned.

There are ſome other points, which purſuant to our treaties and the determinations of the executive, I ought to notice to you.

If any veſſel of either of the powers at war with France ſhould ſend or bring within your diſtrict a prize made of the ſubjects, people or property of France, it is immediately to be notified to the Governor of the ſtate, in order that meaſures may be taken, purſuant to the 17th article of our treaty with France, to oblige ſuch veſſel and her prize, or ſuch prize when ſent in without the capturing veſſel, to depart.

No privateers of any of the powers at war with France, coming within a diſtrict of the United States, can, by the 22d article of our treaty with France, enjoy any other privilege than that of *purchaſing ſuch victuals as ſhall be neceſſary for her going to the next port of the prince or ſtate from which ſhe has her commiſſion.* If ſhe ſhould do any thing beſide this, it is immediately to be reported to the governor and the attorney of the diſtrict. You will obſerve by the rules tranſmitted, that the term privateer is underſtood not to extend to veſſels armed for merchandize and war, commonly called with us *letters of marque*, nor, of courſe, to veſſels of war in the immediate ſervice of the government of either of the powers at war.

No armed veſſel which has been or ſhall be *originally fitted out* in any port of the United States, by either of the parties at war, is henceforth to have aſylum in any diſtrict of the United States. If any ſuch armed veſſel ſhall appear within your diſtrict, ſhe is immediately to be notified to the governor and attorney of the diſtrict; which is alſo to be done, in reſpect to any prize, that ſuch armed veſſel ſhall bring or ſend in. A foot is a liſt of ſuch armed veſſels of the above deſcription as have hitherto come to the knowledge of the executive.

The purchaſing within, and exporting from the ly called contraband of merchandize, articles commonments and military ſtores) is free to [illegible] war, and is not to be interfered with. If our own citizens undertake to carry them to any of thoſe parties, they will be abandoned to the penalties which the laws of war authoriſe.

You will be particularly careful to obſerve, and to notify as directed in other inſtances, the caſe of any citizen of the United States, who ſhall be found in the ſervice of either of the parties at war.

In caſe any veſſel ſhall be found in the act of contravening any of the rules or principles which are the ground of this inſtruction, ſhe is to be refuſed a clearance until ſhe ſhall have complied with what the governor ſhall have decided in reference to her. Care, however is to be taken in this, not unneceſſarily or unreaſonably to embarraſs trade, or to vex any of the parties concerned.

In order that *contraventions* may be the better aſcertained, it is deſired that the officer who ſhall firſt go on board any veſſel arriving within your diſtrict ſhall make an accurate ſurvey of her then condition, *as to military equipment*, to be forthwith reported to you, and that prior to her clearance a like ſurvey be made, that any tranſgreſſion of the rules laid down may be aſcertained.

But as the propriety of any ſuch inſpection of a *veſſel of war in the immediate ſervice of the government* of a foreign nation is not without queſtion in reference to the uſage of nations, no attempts is to be made to inſpect any ſuch veſſel till further order on the point.

The Preſident deſires me to ſignify to you his moſt particular expectation that the inſtruction contained in this letter will be executed with the greateſt vigilence, activity, care, and impartiality. Omiſſions will tend to expoſe the government to injurious imputations and ſuſpicions, and proportionably to commit the good faith and peace of the country; objects of too much importance not to engage every proper exertion of your zeal.

With conſideration, I am, Sir,

Your obedient ſervant,

RULES adopted by the Preſident of the United States.

I. The original arming and equipping of veſſels in the ports of the United States by any of the belligerent parties, for military ſervice, offenſive or defenſive, is deemed unlawful.

II. Equipments of merchant veſſels, by either of the belligerent parties, in the ports of the United States, purely for the accommodation of them, as ſuch, is deemed lawful.

III. Equipments in the ports of the United States, of veſſels of war in the immediate ſervice of the government of any of the belligerent parties, which if done to other veſſels would be of a doubtful nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except thoſe which ſhall have been made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes in the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

IV. Equipments in the ports of the United States, by

any of the parties at war with France, of veſſels fitted for merchandize and war, whether with or without commiſſions, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except thoſe which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

V. Equipments of any of the veſſels of France, in the ports of the United States, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable to commerce or war, are deemed lawful.

VI. Equipments of every kind in the ports of the United States, of privateers of the powers at war with France, are deemed unlawful.

VII. Equipments of veſſels in the ports of the United States, which are of a nature ſolely adapted to war, are deemed unlawful: except thoſe ſtranded or wrecked, as mentioned in the eighteenth article of our treaty with France, the ſixteenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the ninth of our treaty with Pruſſia; and except thoſe mentioned in the nineteenth article of our treaty with France, the ſeventeenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the eighteenth of our treaty with Pruſſia.

VIII. Veſſels of either of the parties not armed, or armed previous to their coming into the ports of the United States which ſhall not have infringed any of the foregoing rules, may lawfully engage or inliſt therein their own ſubjects or citizens, not being inhabitants of the United States; except privateers of the powers at war with France, and except thoſe veſſels which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

[*Here follows a liſt of privateers.*]

LONDON, May 11.

High Court of Parliament.

Thurſday, May 9.

Trial of WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq;*

Mr. Dallas, on this day, opened the defence in the charge of the preſents, and in a manner that muſt fix his reputation forever, or deſtroy it; if he is not completely well-founded in all his aſſertions. He pledged himſelf to refute all the allegations on this charge, generally, even by the evidence brought by the managers, and when that was not ſufficient, by documents to which they had acceſs as well as himſelf, and therefore *in honour* ought to have brought them forward. To follow him through the ſeveral important points in his ſpeech is impoſſible; but he directly accuſed Mr. Burke of practiſing that ſort of deception, of which a gentleman ſhould be aſhamed; that he had ſtated circumſtances in his ſpeech, in the opening of this charge, which had not a ſhadow of foundation *in truth*; but, on the contrary, were *completely contradicted*, by the evidence which Mr. Burke himſelf had brought. That he had moſt unwarrantably *mutilated* and *garbled* letters, ſo as to affix a ſenſe foreign, totally foreign from their *true* meaning; that he had accuſed Mr. Haſtings of *cruelty*, when he had ſhewn the moſt marked tenderneſs and humanity, and that from the firſt to the laſt article in this charge there was that baſe alteration, becauſe a very common attention, with a very moderate degree of candour, would have given the managers and their counſel, all the knowledge which Mr. Dallas had himſelf poſſeſſed. He went minutely through the allegations, examining and refuting them one by one, until it was paſt five, when the court adjourned to Thurſday next.

To Mr. Fox, Mr. Dallas paid ſome great compliments, but he *proved* him to be guilty of a fallacy, diſgraceful to a man, innocently guilty we mean, becauſe we are convinced Mr. Fox would be *incapable* of ſo mean an act. Mr. Fox appeared himſelf to be ſtruck with the circumſtances, and retired for ſome time, doubtleſs to examine into the buſineſs, and we are confident that he will take ſome ſteps to clear up a circumſtance that muſt reflect *diſhonour* on ſome quarter or other.

Mr. Burke was in no inſtance *ſpared*—his violence, his malice, his miſrepreſentations, were all detailed in full. Part of the time he was abſent; but he returned in time to hear *a ſolemn pledge* from Mr. Dallas, to prove ſuch a ſeries of deteſtable miſtatements as, *if he does prove them*, muſt render the very term *Impeachment* diſguſting to the ears of an Engliſhman for ages to come.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) July 31.

It is truly laughable (ſays a correſpondent) to read the pompous orders iſſued by the governor of Bermuda, for the defence of that iſland—I am told they talk much of their prowleſs, ſhould our great and good allies attempt a deſcent on their iſland. I will give one or two anecdotes of that place. In the year 1772, being in that iſland, I went in company with an Iriſh officer, to ſee a grand review—the militia, in number about 400, were drawn up, when their colonel, in a moſt pompous manner, gave the following words of command:

"Gentlemen, you that have ſhort knee'd breeches and white ſhoes, ſtand in the front—you that have long trowſers and no ſhoes, ſtand in the rear." Second word of command: "Turn your faces to confin Sue's potatoe-patch, and fire!"

"Unfortunately, at the firſt volley, a large bull, who he was tied to a tree, broke looſe, and made directly for the regiment, on which the colonel cryed out, 'the bull's looſe, gentlemen, tree yourſelves, you are in danger.' The regiment immediately diſperſed, every man ſecuring himſelf as well as he could. My friend the Iriſh officer, obſerved to me, in the following words —'*by J——s*, the cattle in Ireland would in one night *dung* an iſland as large as Bermuda, and yet they could not boaſt of one half as many colonels and majors.'

If our allies ſhould ever take it, they'll find only two good articles worth having, viz. the fineſt fiſh, and the fineſt women in the world.

GEORGE-TOWN, (*Maryland*) Auguſt 10.

The fatal effects of the Frux, which rages with the utmoſt violence in this and the neighbouring counties, [illegible] fallen the unhappy victims of this depopulating diſorder.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

By the brig Molly, Capt. Morris, arrived here from Madeira, which ſhe left the 8th of July we learn, that on the 2d of that month a frigate arrived at Madeira in nine days from Falmouth, which brought Engliſh newſpapers to about the 24th of June.——Theſe papers contained an account of a very bloody battle having been fought near Liſle between the combined armies and the French forces, which terminated to the advantage of the French; and it is added that 17,000 men fell in the combat.

Capt. Morris ſays that this account was believed at Madeira, and that he had converſed with ſeveral perſons who had ſeen the papers containing the above intelligence.

The Editor of this paper has this morning ſeen Capt. Morris, who informs him that the foregoing intelligence was received at Madeira by the Soleday frigate. Capt. Morris was in company with the Purſer of the frigate, who ſeemed to have no doubt of an action having taken place, and that it terminated in favor of the French army.

Yeſterday arrived at New-York, the Ship Cheeſman, Captain Lewis, in 60 days from Amſterdam. The Captain informs that about the 1ſt of June, a ſevere battle was fought near Oſtend between the combined armies and the French, in which the French were victorious; had cut off moſt of the Dutch troops, who were in front of the battle—that the ſlaughter was great, but particulars have not arrived at Amſterdam—that the Dutch were much divided, and that they who are termed patriots, though diſarmed, ſpeak freely on the controverſy, and had they arms in their hands, would ſoon ſettle the matter with the Stadtholderian party.

It was thought in Amſterdam, that as the French were gaining ground, that Oſtend would again fall into their hands.

A reſpectable merchant in Amſterdam, writes his correſpondent in Philadelphia by the Ship Cheeſeman, arrived at New York, as follows:

THE Pruſſian troops near Mayence have lately been beaten by the French, and their firſt General, *Kalkreuth* is miſſing, ſuppoſed to have been killed."

The Editor of the Federal Gazette has received the following letter from a RESPECTABLE CORRESPONDENT *now in the city, with a requeſt that it may be publiſhed.*

SIR,

YOU are no doubt deſirous to inform the public, that the armies of Spain, [illegible] on the 16th of April, entered France by the province of Roſſillon. From that time till the 25th of May, they had beat the French armies in ſeveral engagements, in which the forces were equal, and even *inferior* to the latter: that the Spaniards had taken from the French by force of arms the towns of Ceret and Argeles, together with the village and fort of [illegible] with ſeveral pieces of artillery, ammunition, arms, two [illegible] men, 200 wounded, 280 drowned in the river near Ceret and they took above 200 priſoners. That the town of St. Lorence of Cerda and 28 villages of the French Cerdunia have ſurrendered themſelves ſpontaneouſly to the Catholick armies with ringing of bells, ſound of muſic, and loud acclamations of long live the King of Spain.

That the 30th May, the other army in Navarre entered France by the province of Gaſconnia, diſlodged the French army off the eminence on which they were placed, and encamped themſelves thereon; they beat the French, and put them to a precipitate flight, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the town of Sara.

They were equally beat back in the provinces of Aragon, when the French attempted to enter into Spain—and until that date the only advantage the French obtained was the taking of the very inconſiderable places of Saragamundy Urdax.

The admiral of the Spaniſh fleet Don Franciſco de Borja, whom his Catholic majeſty ſent to reinſtate his Sardinian majeſty (uncle to the king of Spain) informs, under date of the 26th of *May*, that the iſlands of St. Antonia and St. Peters, which had been formerly taken by the French were then in poſſeſſion of his Sardinian majeſty, and rendered to him by capitulation; that the above admiral had captured the French frigate Eleno of 36 guns on the coaſt of St. Peter, and the French frigate Richmond, formerly belonging to the Engliſh, was burnt in the harbour.

That ſaid admiral had taken on board his fleet 37 officers and 1,00 men priſoners of war, 25 guns, mortars, and a great quantity of proviſions.

Mr. Brown is likewiſe authorized to contradict the falſe report of the defeat of the Spaniſh army which appeared ſome time ago, in the American papers.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated the 14th of Auguſt, 1793.

"By a veſſel arrived here yeſterday from Bourdeaux, accounts are received as late as the 22d of June. Forty-four Sections had revolted; were united; and had actually declared themſelves for a limited monarchy.—Forty members of the Convention (Briſſot's party) were in priſon. At Marſeilles they were paſſing their own decrees, annulling all thoſe of the Convention. The Spaniards were in great force near Bayonne. Mr. ——, a gentleman recommended to me by ——, his uncle, arrived in this veſſel, who brings the above accounts. Gallon was at the head of a numerous army."

Auguſt 17. Letters have been received in this city, yeſterday, which mention, that the National Convention of France, in their decree reſpecting their intention of ſeizing on all veſſels, found carrying proviſions to their enemies, have particularly excepted American bottoms.

Letters from Halifax, ſay that the *ladies* of that town gave a ſplendid ball to captain Courtney and his officers previous to their ſailing; and that they promiſed the crew ten guineas each, if they brought the Ambuſcade

The French Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies continue to exhibit ſcenes of murders, burnings and aſſaſſinations. At Aux Cayes affairs are almoſt as bad as at the Cape; ſome reports ſay they are equally as bad at Martinique; and from Guadaloupe the details are ſhocking.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 20.

On the 16th inſt. arrived the brig Chalcomb, prize to a French privateer, the Carmignole, and the next day a party of militia was ordered, in conſequence of a requiſition from the Preſident, to go on board, in order to have her reſtored to her former owners. The reaſon alledged for proceeding in this ſummary and forcible way is, that the privateer was fitted out in the State of Delaware, which the French contend they had a right to do by the 22d article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce. This article declares, "that it ſhall *not* be lawful for any foreign privateers, *not* belonging to ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to fit their ſhips in the ports of the United States."

The following SPEECH was delivered by Gen. GALBAUD, *to the crew of the* JUPITER, *on Saturday, the 10th of Auguſt, 1793.*

BROTHERS AND FRIENDS,

THE man that is capable of betraying his country, is unworthy to aſſiſt at the feaſt of liberty and equality.

Citizens—If you ſuſpect me of ſo heinous a crime, you ſhould be the firſt to prevent the preſence of a traitor diſgracing this auguſt feaſt. Your ſilence convinces me that you render me the juſtice that I deſerve of you; you know that the iſſue of an event ſhould not criminate a man, but only the intentions by which he was guided: You know that on the unfortunate 20th and 21ſt of June, the love of the country alone dictated my actions, as I only wiſhed to deliver St. Domingo from the power of two men, whoſe crimes are beyond compariſon, you know that yielded to your own heartfelt indignation, which would not permit you to bear any longer the triumphs of the enemies of liberty and equality.

Exulting in an approving conſcience, which will always riſe ſuperior to the judgement of men; viewing around me brethren, friends who will not be enraged at my offering them the language of truth, who will never debaſe themſelves ſo much as to flatter triumphant vice; It is I ſay, in beholding the true friends of liberty that I forget the proſecutions I now ſuffer under, and it is in partaking of the general joy, that I now pronounce the oath which is deeply engraven on my republican heart.

I ſwear, that I will be faithful to the republic, that I will maintain liberty and equality, and if ever the republic again employs me, that I will die rather than abandon my poſt.

GALBAUD.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 21.

Saturday laſt arrived here, the brig Prudence, Doane, from Cape-Francois, with 34 French paſſengers. He left the Cape the 30th ult. the day previous to which it was reported that the Spaniards, joined by the brigands, were within a few miles of the town; and orders were iſſued by the commiſſioners forbiding the embarkation of any inhabitants on board the veſſels, but the pro[illegible] in the evening.

From the beſt intelligence we can obtain, it appears that near ſeven eighths of Cape-Francois is burnt; on the 30th ult. ſome of the ruins were yet ſmoaking. The place is garriſoned by mulattoes and negroes, but moſtly with the latter.

Friday arrived here, prize to the Petit Democrat and Carmignole, two French privateers, the brig Nancy, Capt. Robert Barry, from Jamaica.

BOSTON, Auguſt 22.

The Preſident of the United States, it is confidently aſſerted, has ordered a ſpirited Repreſentation to be made to the Britiſh Government, on the ſubject of the inſults offered to the American trade.

On Tueſday arrived here, the ſchooner Greyhound, a prize to the privateer Roland, lately fitted out of this port, by French citizens, and commiſſioned by that Republic. Upon inquiry made by the Collector of Cuſtoms for this Diſtrict, it appeared that a Jonathan Nutting, formerly of this town, was on board ſaid prize in capacity of a pilot. Upon information of this fact, given to the Attorney of the United States for Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict, a warrant was iſſued for apprehending ſaid Nutting, which was accordingly done, and he was taken before Juſtice Barrett, on Tueſday evening, when, after conſiderable examination, he was committed to gaol for a further ſcrutiny.

Yeſterday morning the ſaid privateer Roland came into port; ſhe was immediately ſearched, on ſuſpicion that American citizens were on board.—Three perſons were found, who were ſaid to be Americans; their names are Batterman, Morgan and Shaw.—They were examined in the Court-Houſe by Juſtice Barrett, on information from the ſaid Attorney.—Meſſrs. Morton and Lowell, jun. were counſel for the defendants. After an examination of ſeveral hours, they, together with Nutting, were ordered to be committed to the common gaol of the county, without bail, to take their trial at the next Circuit Court, to be holden in this town on the 12th of October next. The charge alledged againſt theſe perſons is—*Aiding and aſſiſting in manning and fitting out veſſels, and* piratically *and* felonioufly *capturing the veſſels of nations with whom the United States are at peace.*

Yeſterday arrived a Spaniſh ſhip, prize to the America, a French 74.—She is laden principally with white ſugars and cotton, and was bound from the Havannah to Spain. It is ſaid ſhe is worth 100,000 dollars. The America, we are informed, when ſhe took the above prize, was in ſight of ſeveral other veſſels, part of a large fleet, conſiſting of 200 ſail of Engliſh and Spaniſh merchantmen. She probably will have good pickings among them.

Arrived, Capt. Thomas Lovell, in a ſchooner from Gibraltar, after a paſſage of 42 days. He informs that the fleet under Lord Hood failed from Gibraltar on the 2d of July, to form the blockade of the ſouth ports of France, in union with the Spaniſh fleet from Cadiz. It

any of the parties at war with France, of veſſels fitted for merchandize and war, whether with or without commiſſions, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except thoſe which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

V. Equipments of any of the veſſels of France, in the ports of the United States, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable to commerce or war, are deemed lawful.

VI. Equipments of every kind in the ports of the United States, of privateers of the powers at war with France, are deemed unlawful.

VII. Equipments of veſſels in the ports of the United States, which are of a nature ſolely adapted to war, are deemed unlawful; except thoſe ſtranded or wrecked, as mentioned in the eighteenth article of our treaty with France, the ſixteenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the ninth of our treaty with Pruſſia; and except thoſe mentioned in the nineteenth article of our treaty with France, the ſeventeenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the eighteenth of our treaty with Pruſſia.

VIII. Veſſels of either of the parties not armed, or armed previous to their coming into the ports of the United States which ſhall not have infringed any of the foregoing rules, may lawfully engage or inliſt therein there own ſubjects or citizens, not being inhabitants of the United States; except privateers of the powers at war with France, and except thoſe veſſels which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

[*Here follows a liſt of privateers.*]

LONDON, May 11.

High Court of Parliament.

Thurſday, May 9.

Trial of WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq;*

Mr. Dallas, on this day, opened the defence in the charge of the preſents, and in a manner that muſt fix his reputation forever, or deſtroy it; if he is not completely well-founded in all his aſſertions. He pledged himſelf to refute all the allegations on this charge, generally, even by the evidence brought by the managers, and when that was not ſufficient, by documents to which they had acceſs as well as himſelf, and therefore *in honour* ought to have brought them forward. To follow him through the ſeveral important points in his ſpeech is impoſſible; but he directly accuſed Mr. Burke of practiſing that ſort of deception, of which a gentleman ſhould be aſhamed; that he had ſtated circumſtances in his ſpeech, in the opening of this charge, which had not a ſhadow of foundation *in truth*; but, on the contrary, were *completely contradicted*, by the evidence which Mr. Burke himſelf had brought. That he had moſt unwarrantably *mutilated* and *garbled* letters, ſo as to affix a ſenſe to them, totally foreign from their *true* meaning; that he had accuſed Mr. Haſtings of *cruelty*, when he had ſhewn the moſt marked tenderneſs and humanity. and that from the firſt to the laſt article in this charge there was that baſe and deteſtable, becauſe a very common attention, with a very moderate degree of candour, would have given the managers and their counſel, all the knowledge which Mr. Dallas ſaid he himſelf poſſeſſed. He went minutely through the allegations, examining and refuting them one by one, until it was paſt five, when the court adjourned to Thurſday next.

To Mr. Fox, Mr. Dallas paid ſome great compliments, but he *proved* him to be guilty of a fallacy, diſgraceful to a man, innocently guilty we mean, becauſe we are convinced Mr. Fox would be *incapable* of ſo mean an act. Mr. Fox appeared himſelf to be ſtruck with the circumſtances, and retired for ſome time, doubtleſs to examine into the buſineſs, and we are confident that he will take ſome ſteps to clear up a circumſtance that muſt reflect *diſhonour* on ſome quarter or other.

Mr. Burke was in no inſtance *ſpared*—his violence, his malice, his miſrepreſentations, were all detailed in full. Part of the time he was abſent; but he returned in time to hear *a ſolemn pledge* from Mr. Dallas, to prove ſuch a ſeries of deteſtable miſtatements as, *if he does prove them*, muſt render the very term *Impeachment* diſguſting to the ears of an Engliſhman for ages to come.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) July 31.

It is truly laughable (ſays a correſpondent) to read the pompous orders iſſued by the governor of Bermuda, for the defence of that iſland—I am told they talk much of their prowreſs, ſhould our great and good allies attempt a deſcent on their iſland. I will give one or two anecdotes of that place. In the year 1772, being in that iſland, I went in company with an Iriſh officer, to ſee a grand review—the militia, in number about 400, were drawn up, when their colonel, in a moſt pompous manner, gave the following words of command:

"Gentlemen, you that have ſhort knee'd breeches and whole ſhoes, ſtand in the front—you that have long trowſers and no ſhoes, ſtand in the rear." Second word of command: "Turn your faces to conſia Sue's potatoe-patch, and fire!"

"Unfortunately, at the firſt volley, a large bull, which was tied to a tree, broke looſe, and made directly for the regiment, on which the colonel cryed out, 'the bull's looſe, gentlemen, tree yourſelves, you are in danger.' The regiment immediately diſperſed, every man ſecuring himſelf as well as he could. My friend the Iriſh officer, obſerved to me, in the following words —'*by J——s*, the cattle in Ireland would in one night *dung* an iſland as large as Bermuda, and yet they could not boaſt of one half as many colonels and majors.'

If our allies ſhould ever take it, they'll find only two good articles worth having. viz. the fineſt fiſh, and the fineſt women in the world.

GEORGE-TOWN, (*Maryland*) Auguſt 10.

The fatal effects of the Flux, which rages with the utmoſt violence in this and the neighbouring counties, exhibits a very diſtreſſing ſcene: upwards of 500 perſons (it is thought) within a few weeks, have been ſwept off; and in ſome parts more than two-thirds of families have fallen the unhappy victims of this depopulating diſorder.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

By the brig Molly, Capt. Morris, arrived here from Madeira, which ſhe left the 8th of July we learn, that on the 2d of that month a frigate arrived at Madeira in nine days from Falmouth, which brought Engliſh newſpapers to about the 24th of June.——Theſe papers contained an account of a very bloody battle having been fought near Liſle between the combined armies and the French; and it is added that 17,000 men fell in the combat.

Capt. Morris ſays that this account was believed at Madeira, and that he had converſed with ſeveral perſons who had ſeen the papers containing the above intelligence.

The Editor of this paper has this morning ſeen Capt. Morris, who informs him that the foregoing intelligence was received at Madeira by the Solebay frigate. Capt. Morris was in company with the Purſer of the frigate, who ſeemed to have no doubt of an action having taken place, and that it terminated in favor of the French army.

Yeſterday arrived at New-York, the Ship Cheeſman, Captain Lewis, in 60 days from Amſterdam. The Captain informs that about the 1ſt of June, a ſevere battle was fought near Oſtend between the combined armies and the French, in which the French were victorious; had cut off moſt of the Dutch troops, who were in front of the battle—that the ſlaughter was great, but particulars have not arrived at Amſterdam—that the Dutch were much divided, and that they who are termed patriots, though diſarmed, ſpeak freely on the controverſy, and had they arms in their hands, would ſoon ſettle the matter with the Stadtholderian party.

It was thought in Amſterdam, that as the French were gaining ground, that Oſtend would again fall into their hands.

A reſpectable merchant in Amſterdam, writes his correſpondent in Philadelphia by the Ship Cheeſeman, arrived at New York, as follows:

THE Pruſſian troops near Mayence have lately been beaten by the French, and their firſt General, *Kalkreuth* is miſſing, ſuppoſed to have been killed."

The Editor of the Federal Gazette has received the following letter from a RESPECTABLE CORRESPONDENT *now in this city; with a requeſt that it may be publiſhed.*

SIR,

YOU are authorized to inform the public, that the armies of Spain, in Catalonia, on the 16th of April, entered France by the province of Roſſilon. From that time till the 24th of May, they had beat the French armies in ſeveral engagements, in which the forces were equal, and even inferior to the latter: that the Spaniards had taken from the French by force of arms the towns of Ceret and Argeles, together with the village and fort of M——, with ſeveral pieces of artillery, ammuntion, arms, two c—— and ſtandards, 1000 men, 200 wounded, 280 drowned in the river near Ceret and they took above 200 priſoners. That the town of St. Lorence of Cerda and 28 villages of the French Cerduria have ſurrendered themſelves ſpontaneouſly to the Catholick armies with ringing of bells, ſound of muſic, and loud acclamations of long live the King of Spain.

That the 30th May, the other army in Navarre entered France by the province of Gaſconnia, diſlodged the French army off the eminence on which they were placed, and encamped themſelves thereon; they beat the French, and put them to a precipitate flight, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the town of Sara.

They were equally beat back in the provinces of Aragon, when the French attempted to enter into Spain—and until that date the only advantage the French obtained was the taking of the very inconſiderable places of Sarragamundy Urdax.

The admiral of the Spaniſh fleet Don Franciſco de Borja, whom his Catholic majeſty ſent to reinſtate his Sardinian majeſty (uncle to the king of Spain) informs, under date of the 26th of May, that the iſlands of St. Antonia and St. Peters, which had been formerly taken by the French were then in poſſeſſion of his Sardinian majeſty, and rendered to him by capitulation; that the above admiral had captured the French frigate Elena of 36 guns on the coaſt of St. Peter, and the French frigate Richmond, formerly belonging to the Engliſh, was burut in the harbour.

That ſaid admiral had taken on board his fleet 37 officers and 1200 men priſoners of war, 25 guns, mortars, and a great quantity of proviſions.

Mr. Brown is likewiſe authorized to contradict the falſe report of the defeat of the Spaniſh army which appeared ſome time ago, in the American papers.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated the 14th of Auguſt, 1793.

"By a veſſel arrived here yeſterday from Bourdeaux, accounts are received as late as the 22d of June. Forty-four Sections had revolted; were united; and had actually declared themſelves for a limited monarchy.—Forty members of the Convention (Briſſot's party) were in priſon. At Marſeilles they were paſſing their own decrees, annulling all thoſe of the Convention. The Spaniards were in great force near Bayonne. Mr. ——, a gentleman recommended to me by ——, his uncle, arrived in this veſſel, who brings the above accounts. Gatton was at the head of a numerous army."

Auguſt 17. Letters have been received in this city, yeſterday, which mention, that the National Convention of France, in their decree reſpecting their intention of ſeizing on all veſſels, found carrying proviſions to their enemies, have particularly excepted American bottoms.

Letters from Halifax, ſay that the *ladies* of that town gave a ſplendid ball to captain Courtney and his officers previous to their ſailing; and that they promiſed the crew ten guineas each, if they brought the Ambuſcade into that port.

There is an account in town of the arrival of a Spaniſh ſquadron at Monte Chriſti, from Europe.

The French Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies continue to exhibit ſcenes of murders, burnings and aſſaſſinations. At Aux Cayes affairs are almoſt as bad as at the Cape; ſome reports ſay they are equally as bad at Martinique; and from Gaudaloupe the details are ſhocking.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 19.

On the 16th inſt. arrived the brig Chilcomb, prize to a French privateer, the Carmignole, and the next day a party of militia was ordered, in conſequence of a requiſition from the Preſident, to go on board, in order to have her reſtored to her former owners. The reaſon alledged for proceeding in this ſummary and forcible way is, that the privateer was fitted out in the State of Delaware, which the French contend they had a right to do by the 22d article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce. This article declares, "that it ſhall *not* be lawful for any foreign privateers, *not* belonging to ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to fit their ſhips in the ports of the United States."

The following SPEECH *was delivered by Gen.* GALBAUD *to the crew of the* JUPITER, *on Saturday, the 10th of Auguſt*, 1793.

BROTHERS AND FRIENDS,

THE man that is capable of betraying his country, is unworthy to aſſiſt at the feaſt of liberty and equality.

Citizens—If you ſuſpect me of ſo heinous a crime, you ſhould be the firſt to prevent the preſence of a traitor diſgracing this auguſt feaſt. Your ſilence convinces me that you render me the juſtice that I deſerve of you; you know that the iſſue of an event ſhould not criminate a man, but only the intentions by which he was guided: You know that on the unfortunate 20th and 21ſt of June, the love of the country alone dictated my actions, as I only wiſhed to deliver St. Domingo from the power of two men, whoſe crimes are beyond compariſon, you know that yielded to your own heartfelt indignation, which would not permit you to bear any longer the triumphs of the enemies of liberty and equality.

Exulting in an approving conſcience, which will always riſe ſuperior to the judgement of men; viewing around me brethren, friends who will not be enraged at my offering them the language of truth, who will never debaſe themſelves ſo much as to flatter triumphant vice; It is I ſay, in beholding the true friends of liberty that I forget the proſecutions I now ſuffer under, and it is in partaking of the general joy, that I now pronounce the oath which is deeply engraven on my republican heart.

I ſwear, that I will be faithful to the republic, that I will maintain liberty and equality, and if ever the republic again employs me, that I will die rather than abandon my poſt.

GALBAUD.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 22.

Saturday laſt arrived here, the brig Prudence, Doane, from Cape-Francois, with 34 French paſſengers. He left the Cape the 30th ult. the day previous to which it was reported that the Spaniards, joined by the brigands, were within a few miles of the town; and orders were iſſued by the commiſſioners forbiding the embarkation of any inhabitants on board the veſſels, but the proviſions [illegible] in the evening.

From the beſt intelligence we can obtain, it appears that near ſeven eighths of Cape-Francois is burnt; on the 30th ult. ſome of the ruins were yet ſmoaking. The place is garriſoned by mulattoes and negroes, but moſtly with the latter.

Friday arrived here, prize to the Petit Democrat and Carmignole, two French privateers, the brig Nancy, Capt. Robert Barry, from Jamaica.

BOSTON, Auguſt 22.

The Preſident of the United States, it is confidently aſſerted, has ordered a ſpirited Repreſentation to be made to the Britiſh Government, on the ſubject of the inſults offered to the American trade.

On Tueſday arrived here, the ſchooner Greyhound, a prize to the privateer Roland, lately fitted out of this port, by French citizens, and commiſſioned by that Republic. Upon inquiry made by the Collector of Cuſtoms for this Diſtrict, it appeared that a Jonathan Nutting, formerly of this town, was on board ſaid prize in capacity of a pilot. Upon information of this fact, given to the Attorney of the United States for Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict, a warrant was iſſued for apprehending ſaid Nutting, which was accordingly done, and he was taken before Juſtice Barrett, on Tueſday evening, when, after conſiderable examination, he was committed to gaol for a further ſcrutiny.

Yeſterday morning the ſaid privateer Roland came into port; ſhe was immediately ſearched, on ſuſpicion that American citizens were on board.—Three perſons were found, who were ſaid to be Americans; their names are Batterman, Morgan and Shaw.—They were examined in the Court-Houſe by Juſtice Barrett, on information from the ſaid Attorney.—Meſſrs. Morton and Lowell, jun. were counſel for the defendants. After an examination of ſeveral hours, they, together with Nutting, were ordered to be committed to the common gaol of the county, without bail, to take their trial at the next Circuit Court, to be holden in this town on the 22th of October next. The charge alledged againſt theſe perſons is—*Aiding and aſſiſting in manning and fitting out veſſels, and* piratically *and* feloniouſly *capturing the veſſels of nations with whom the United States are at peace.*

Yeſterday arrived a Spaniſh ſhip, prize to the America, a French 74—She is laden principally with white ſugars and cotton, and was bound from the Havannah to Spain. It is ſaid ſhe is worth 100,000 dollars. The America, we are informed, when ſhe took the above prize, was in ſight of ſeveral other veſſels, part of a large fleet, conſiſting of 200 ſail of Engliſh and Spaniſh merchantmen. She probably will have good pickings among them.

Arrived, Capt. Thomas Lovell, in a ſchooner from Gibraltar, after a paſſage of 42 days. He informs that the fleet under Lord Hood ſailed from Gibraltar on the 2d of July, to form the blockade of the ſouth ports of France, in union with the Spaniſh fleet from Cadiz. It was ſaid their chief intention was to bombard Toulon, for which purpoſe gun boats and batteries were providing at Carthagena.

NEWPORT, August 27.

Seventeen Hundred Pounds Sterling had been collected in Charleston (S. C.) for the Relief of the French Emigrants, at the Date of our last Accounts.

The Convention of the French Republic received the News of the Acknowledgement of their Existence, by the United States of America, with universal Joy, loud and reiterated Plaudits, and many public Festivals.

The following Decree of the National Convention, though perhaps given in Substance, has not been published in full among us. Its Importance demands for it a Place.

[Translated from an authentic Copy.]

Decree of the National Convention, of the 15th of April 1793, the second Year of the French Republic, which declare that the French People will in no Manner, concern themselves in the Government of other Powers, but will suffer no Government to meddle with the internal Government of the Republic, and pronounced the Pain of Death against any One who should propose to treat with the inimical Powers who shall not solemnly acknowledge the Independence and Sovereignty of the French Republic.

The National Convention declare in the Name of the French People, that they will intermeddle in no Manner with the Government of other nations; but declare, at the same Time, that they will rather be buried under their own Ruins than suffer any Power to meddle in the internal Government of the Republic, or influence the Formation of the Constitution which they are about to frame.

The Convention Decrees the Pain of Death against any One who should propose to negociate or treat with the Powers at War, which should not first have acknowledged the Independence of the French Nation, the Sovereignty, Individuality and Unity of the Republic founded upon Liberty and Equality.

Last Friday Morning arrived here from a whaling Voyage near the Cape of Good Hope, the Ship Liberty, Nathaniel Churchill, Master, belonging to Dunkirk.

Last Friday departed this Life, at his Lodgings in this Town, ALEXANDER M'KEVER, Esq; of Georgia, who lately came to this Place for the Benefit of his Health.

In our last, through Misinformation, the Death of Miss Hannah Green was mentioned, it should have been Miss CATHARINE GREEN, Daughter of Mr. John Green, aged 19.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

AT a time when the friends to liberty throughout the whole world are rejoicing in the success of the French revolution, it cannot be viewed with indifference that there are some among us who see their success with anger, and rejoice at all their misfortunes. If it was but a small number they would be regarded only with contempt; but it cannot be concealed that there are the sentiments of a considerable body in the United States, and of not a few in this town. The cause of this deprivation, both of the moral and political principle, is worthy of our attention.

It appears at first unaccountable, that persons living under a free government, who make the laws that govern them and choose those who execute the laws, should refuse these same rights to another nation, much more respectable in arts, commerce and population, than that of which they are a part. If this dislike to the change in the French government was owing to a prejudice in favour of the former one, we should have at once the reason for their opinion. But I have never yet seen any man, who dared to insult the reason of mankind so much, as to speak in favour of the former French Government. The politics of that court were the foundation of all the wars that have desolated Europe for above 200 years. The ambition of Louis XIV. cost France ten times more lives than have been lost in the present revolution. The people at that time had no share in the government. It was the King who made the laws; and some idea may be had of the sufferings of the people, when I assert, that from the days of Clovis to Louis XVI. a space of 1300 years, there was not one good King on the throne of France; not one who made the Happiness of his people his study.——If to this we add the power of a clergy, possessing one fifth part of the lands, and devoted entirely to sensuality and indolence; and who granted pardons for all Crimes, as they practised them freely themselves.——The most lively imagination cannot conceive a greater combination of evils, to afflict mankind.——And when this Government, through its own inefficiency, is overthrown, and a great Nation have made themselves free—to detest their cause, and wish success to their enemies, can be the effect of a bad heart only; or to use the words of a judicious writer, as applied to one person, "his anger is not the emotion of a great and good mind: It is that of Milton's fiend, contemplating the innocence of our first parents, and the possible happiness of their race."——A consideration of the characters, of those who are opposed to the French revolution, will oftentimes confirm this assertion. In considering this party, I will speak freely. Truth is sufficient for their enemies, and exaggeration need not now be made use of by the most malignant. Mine is the cause of Liberty, and I am not afraid to avow or support my opinions.

Though America was in general violently opposed to Great-Britain in the last war, yet there was a considerable number among us who espoused their cause, assisted them, and not a few who took up arms against their countrymen. Many of these men, after the war was finished, returned among us. An ill-judged policy has since overlooked their behaviour, and some have appeared in several offices of state. But can it be supposed that they have changed their principles? If they have not, are they fit to rule freemen? If they have, I should still be unwilling to trust them. There are converts in religion, but none in politics. It may perhaps be urged in their favour, that the knowledge of their own hearts has convinced them of the necessity of slavery, and a despotic power is the one which is worthy of their ambition; for in that only, can they exercise their favourite virtues. I accept the excuse, and trace a connection with their whole conduct. After having attempted to destroy the liberties of their country, it may be easily supposed that they are not willing that others should be free.—Habit alone would be sufficient; and the ill success of their favourite Britain, which not even its depredations their bravery, which has made them the terror of the armies of Europe; they dwell with peculiar pleasure upon excesses, which fall far short of retribution. As if they could expect, that injuries should be forgiven, because the offended were at that time unable to resent them; or insults suffered afterwards, without chastisement.

A late addition has completed the edifice, consecrated to despotism, in which pride and passion are the high priests, and virtue and good sense the sacrifices.

The present object is important. If Americans can be taught to approve the efforts of despotism, and despise the struggles of liberty, they will soon be fit for the yoke themselves. Exaggeration has been frequently made use of, to raise the pity of weak minds; and in several instances, the vanity of a man has been called forth to harangue a crowd, and to come out to be sure the organ of misrepresentation and calumny, whose pride will not suffer him to associate with his equals. But the credit of the court, of which these men are the loyal subjects, needs now and then ingenuity for support. The court of that haughty Empire, by its intrigue, luxury and the corruption of its government, was powerful; by the ill policy of their councils, it is now accelerated. The awful period rapidly approaches, and all the efforts of Britain are spent, not in endeavouring to regain their former prosperity, but in attempting to drag another nation, along with herself, to destruction.

HOSTILIUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug 26

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoon,	New York
—— New York Packet, Shaw,	Ditto
—— Sally, Russell,	Baltimore
Schooner Sally, Burlingham,	Richmond
—— Betty, Chito,	St. Thomas's
Ship Liberty, Churchill,	Whaling
Sloop Neptune, Bordin,	Long Island
—— Two Brothers, Davis,	Ditto
—— Father, Dean,	Ditto
—— William, Weaver,	Ditto
—— Rainbow, Barnaby,	Ditto
Schooner Betsy, Butler,	New-York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Neptune, Carr,	Virginia
—— Clementina, Wescott,	Providence
—— Betsy, Barker,	Long Island
Schooner Betsy, Brayton,	Boston
Sloop Eliza, Brown,	New-York
Schooner Betsy, Hull,	Norfolk
Ship Abigail, Landers,	New York
Sloop Pilgrim, Burt,	Sagg Harbour
—— Good Intent, Briggs,	Washington

For the Benefit of Mr. HARPER.

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *August* 29, 1793, will be presented,

A COMEDY (never performed here) Called,

The MISER,
OR,
A SCHOOL *for* AVARICE.

Lovegold,	Mr. Adams,
Ramillie,	Mr. Kenny,
Clerimont,	Mr. Marcum,
James,	Mr. Moore,
Furnish,	Mr. Huggins,
And, Frederick,	Mr. Harper,
Lappet,	Mrs. Merchler,
Harriet,	Miss Brewer,
And, Marianne,	Mrs. Smith.

The whole will conclude with a Musical Entertainment.——Called,

The PADLOCK.

Don Diego,	Mr. Kenny,
Leander,	Mr. Huggins,
Scholars,	Misses Minchin & Adams,
And, Mungo,	Mr. Harper.
Ursula,	Miss Smith
And, Leonora,	Mrs. Merchler.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADAMCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

‡‖‡ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

To be SOLD, by

Thomas Cotterell,

A Quantity of SEA-COAL, BRICK and TILE.

Newport, Aug. 26, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to make Settlement, by the first of October next, as his Circumstances are such, that if their Accounts are not settled by that Time, he must be obliged to call on them in a Way, which will

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY *next, at* 11 *o'Clock, A M. on the Wharf of* GEORGE GIBBS, *Esq;*

ABOUT eleven Hogsheads of Rum, a Quantity of old Ropes, old Canvas, a new Mainsail, old Iron, Spars, old and new empty Water-Casks, Iron bound; Two Bower-Anchors, one Stream and Kedge-Anchors, with Iron Stocks; a Long-Boat and Oars, with other small Articles, which were saved from the BRIG, stranded near the Light House, JOHN ROSS, Master.

Newport, Aug. 26, 1793.

DORVAL,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from PARIS.

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to commence the Taylorin. Business in all its different Branches, in a Building lately improved by Mr. Ellis as a Printing-Office, in Thames-street, next Door to the Store of Samuel Fowler, Esq; and opposite the Golden Eagle.—Ladys' and Gentlemens' Habits made and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable Manner, old Cloaths cleaned and made to look as when new; Spots of all Kinds taken out, on the most reasonable Terms.——Any Orders will be attended to with Punctuality, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Said DORVAL wants One or Two APPRENTICES.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.——For further Particulars enquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

Newport, August 19, 1793.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE

Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New York, a fresh Supply of fashionable GOODS, which he is selling at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON LOTTERY—it applied for immediately.

Newport, July 31, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will first find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel;

Match TILE, by the Dozen,

A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,

CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DECOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, August 5, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th *Day of September next,*

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For

NEWPORT, August 27.

Seventeen Hundred Pounds Sterling had been collected in Charleston (S. C.) for the Relief of the French Emigrants, at the Date of our last Accounts.

The Convention of the French Republic received the News of the Acknowledgement of their Exiſtence, by the United States of America, with univerſal Joy, loud and reiterated Plaudits, and many public Feſtivals.

The following Decree of the National Convention, though perhaps given in Subſtance, has not been publiſhed in full among us. Its Importance demands for it a Place.

[Tranſlated from an authentic Copy.]

Decree of the National Convention, of the 13th of April 1793, the ſecond Year of the French Republic, which declare that the French People will in no Manner, concern themſelves in the Government of other Powers, but will ſuffer no Government to meddle with the internal Government of the Republic, and pronounced the Pain of Death againſt any One who ſhould propoſe to treat with the inimical Powers who ſhall not ſolemnly acknowledge the Independence and Sovereignty of the French Republic.

The National Convention declare in the Name of the French People, that they will intermeddle in no Manner with the Government of other nations; but declare, at the ſame Time, that they will rather be buried under their own Ruins than ſuffer any Power to meddle in the internal Government of the Republic, or influence the Formation of the Conſtitution which they are about to frame.

The Convention Decrees the Pain of Death againſt any One who ſhould propoſe to negociate or treat with the Powers at War, which ſhould not firſt have acknowledged the Independence of the French Nation, the Sovereignty, Indiviſibility and Unity of the Republic founded upon Liberty and Equality.

Laſt Friday Morning arrived here from a whaling Voyage near the Cape of Good Hope, the Ship Liberty, Nathaniel Churchill, Maſter, belonging to Dunkirk.

Laſt Friday departed this Life, at his Lodgings in this Town, ALEXANDER M'KEVER, Eſq; of Georgia, who lately came to this Place for the Benefit of his Health.

In our laſt, through Miſinformation, the Death of Miſs Hannah Green was mentioned, it ſhould have been Miſs CATHARINE GREEN, Daughter of Mr. John Green, aged 19.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

AT a time when the friends to liberty throughout the whole world are rejoicing in the ſucceſs of the French revolution, it cannot be viewed with indifference that there are ſome among us who ſee their ſucceſs with anger, and rejoice at all their misfortunes. If it was but a ſmall number they would be regarded only with contempt; but it cannot be concealed that theſe are the ſentiments of a conſiderable body in the United States, and of not a few in this town. The cauſe of this depravation, both of the moral and political principle, is worthy of our attention.

It appears at firſt unaccountable, that perſons living under a free government, who make the laws that govern them and chooſe thoſe who execute the laws, ſhould refuſe theſe ſame rights to another nation, much more reſpectable in arts, commerce and population, than that of which they are a part. If this diſlike to the change in the French government was owing to a prejudice in favour of the former one, we ſhould have at once the reaſon for their opinion. But I have never yet ſeen any man, who dared to inſult the reaſon of mankind ſo much, as to ſpeak in favour of the former French Government. The politics of that court were the foundation of all the wars that have deſolated Europe for above 200 years. The ambition of Louis XIV. coſt France ten times more lives than have been loſt in the preſent revolution. The people at that time had no ſhare in the government. It was the King who made the laws; and ſome idea may be had of the ſufferings of the people, when I aſſert, that from the days of Cloris to Louis XVI. a ſpace of 1300 years, there was not one good King on the throne of France; not one who made the Happineſs of his people his ſtudy.——If to this we add the power of a clergy, poſſeſſing one fifth part of the lands, and devoted entirely to ſenſuality and indolence; and who granted pardons for all Crimes, as they practiſed them freely themſelves.——The moſt lively imagination cannot conceive a greater combination of evils, to afflict mankind.——And when this Government, through its own inſufficiency, is overthrown, and a great Nation have made themſelves free—to deteſt their cauſe, and wiſh ſucceſs to their enemies, can be the effect of a bad heart only; or to uſe the words of a judicious writer, as applied to one perſon, "his anger is not the emotion of a great and good mind: It is that of Milton's fiend, contemplating the innocence of our firſt parents, and the poſſible happineſs of their race."——A conſideration of the characters, of thoſe who are oppoſed to the French revolution, will oftentimes confirm this aſſertion. In conſidering this party, I will ſpeak freely. Truth is ſufficient for their enemies, and exaggeration need not now be made uſe of by the moſt malignant. Mine is the cauſe of Liberty, and I am not afraid to avow or ſupport my opinions.

Though America was in general violently oppoſed to Great-Britain in the laſt war, yet there was a conſiderable number among us who eſpouſed their cauſe, aſſiſted them, and not a few who took up arms againſt their countrymen. Many of theſe men, after the war was finiſhed, returned among us. An ill-judged policy has ſince overlooked their behaviour, and ſome have appeared in ſeveral offices of ſtate. But can it be ſuppoſed that they have changed their principles? If they have not, are they fit to rule freemen? If they have, I ſhould ſtill be unwilling to truſt them. There are converts in religion, but none in politics. It may perhaps be urged in their favour, that the knowledge of their own hearts has convinced them of the neceſſity of ſlavery, and a deſpotic power is the one which is worthy of their ambition; for in that only, can they exerciſe their favourite virtues. I accept the excuſe, and trace a connection with their whole conduct. After having attempted to deſtroy the liberties of their country, it may be eaſily ſuppoſed that they are not willing that others ſhould be free.—Habit alone would be ſufficient; and the ill ſucceſs of their favourite Britain, which not even its depredations on the Americans can compenſate—adds to their anger. Unable to feel, or unwilling to confeſs, the generoſity which has ſignalized the French nation ſtill more than their bravery, which has made them the terror of the armies of Europe; they dwell with peculiar pleaſure upon exceſſes, which fall far ſhort of retribution. As if they could expect, that injuries ſhould be forgiven, becauſe the offended were at that time unable to reſent them; or inſults ſuffered afterwards, without chaſtiſement.

A late addition has completed the edifice, conſecrated to deſpotiſm, in which pride and paſſion are the high prieſts, and virtue and good ſenſe the ſacrifices.

The preſent object is important. If Americans can be taught to approve the efforts of deſpotiſm, and deſpiſe the ſtruggles of liberty, they will ſoon be fit for the yoke themſelves. Exaggeration has been frequently made uſe of, to raiſe the pity of weak minds; and in ſeveral inſtances, the vanity of a man has been called forth to harangue a crowd, and to conde cend to become the organ of miſrepreſentation and calumny, whoſe pride will not ſuffer him to aſſociate with his equals. But the credit of the court, of which theſe men are the loyal ſubjects, needs now all their ingenuity for ſupport. The ruin of that haughty Empire, by its immenſe debt and the corruption of its government, was before inevitable; by the ill policy of their monarchy, it is now accelerated. The awful period rapidly approaches, and the laſt efforts of Britain are ſpent, not in endeavouring to regain their former proſperity, but in attempting to drag another nation, along with herſelf, to deſtruction.

HOSTILIUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 26

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
—— New-York Packet, Shaw,	Ditto
—— Sally, Ruſſell,	Baltimore
Schooner Sally, Burlingham,	Richmond
—— Betſy, Child,	St. Thomas
Ship Liberty, Churchill,	Whaling
Sloop Neptune, Borden,	Long Iſland
—— Two Brothers, Davis,	Ditto
—— Eſther, Dean,	Ditto
—— William, Weaver,	Ditto
—— Rainbow, Barnaby,	Ditto
Schooner Betſy, Butler,	New-York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Neptune, Carr,	Virginia
—— Clementina, Wolcott,	Providence
—— Patty, Barker,	Long Iſland
Schooner Betſy, Brayton,	Boſton
Sloop Eliza, Brown,	New-York
Schooner Betſy, Hill,	Norfolk
Ship Abigail, Landers,	New York
Sloop Pilgrim, Burt,	Sagg Harbour
—— Good Intent, Briggs,	Waſhington

For the Benefit of Mr. HARPER.

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *Auguſt 29*, 1793, will be preſented,

A COMEDY (never performed here) Called,

The MISER,
OR,
A SCHOOL *for* AVARICE.

Lovegold,	Mr. Adams,
Ramillie,	Mr. Kenny,
Clerimont,	Mr. Minchin,
James,	Mr. Moore,
Furniſh,	Mr. Huggins,
And, Frederick,	Mr. Harper.
Lappet,	Mrs. Metchler,
Harriet,	Miſs Brewer,
And, Marianne,	Miſs Smith.

The whole will conclude with a Muſical Entertainment.——Called,

The PADLOCK.

Don Diego,	Mr. Kenny,
Leander,	Mr. Huggins,
Scholars,	Meſſrs. Minchin & Adams,
And, Mungo,	Mr. Harper.
Urſula,	Miſs Smith.
And, Leonora,	Mrs. Metchler.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half paſt 6, and the Curtain drawn up preciſely at Half paſt 7 o'Clock.

‡‖‡ The Public are reſpectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

To be SOLD, by

Thomas Cotterell,

A Quantity of SEA-COAL, BRICK and TILE.

Newport, Aug. 26, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to make Settlement, by the firſt of October next, as his Circumſtances are ſuch, that if their Accounts are not ſettled by that Time, he muſt be obliged to call on them in a Way, which will be very diſagreeable to him.

ICHABOD BURGES.

Little-Compton, Aug. 22, 1793.

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY *next, at* 11 *o'Clock, A. M. on the Wharf of* GEORGE GIBBS, *Eſq;*

ABOUT eleven Hogſheads of Rum, a Quantity of old Ropes, old Canvas, a new Mainſail, old Iron, Spars, old and new empty Water-Caſks, Iron bound; Two Bower-Anchors, one Stream and Kedge-Anchors, with Iron Stocks; a Long-Boat and Oars, with other ſmall Articles, which were ſaved from the BRIG, ſtranded near the Light Houſe, JOHN ROSS, Maſter.

Newport, Aug. 26, 1793.

DORVAL,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from PARIS,

MOST reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to commence the Tayloring Buſineſs in all its different Branches, in a Building lately improved by Mr. Edes as a Printing-Office, in Thames-ſtreet, next Door to the Store of Samuel Fowler, Eſq; and oppoſite the Golden Eagle.—Ladys' and Gentlemens' Habits made and repaired in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Manner; alſo Cloaths cleaned and made to look as when new; Spots of all Kinds taken out, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.——Any Orders will be attended to with Punctuality, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Said DORVAL wants One or Two APPRENTICES.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.——For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

Newport, Auguſt 19, 1793.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has juſt received from England, via New-York, a freſh Supply of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he is ſelling at the very loweſt Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL LOTTERY—if applied for immediately.

Newport, July 31, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will ſtill find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel;
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1713.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

STANZAS on a BAMBOO FAN, which had been accidentally torn—inscribed to the beautiful Miss O——

FIRST, wanton TOY, 'twas thine to move,
By beauty's lovely Queen caress'd;
While, waking, like the wing of love,
You *fann'd* a flame in every breast!
'Twas thine, in her imperial hand,
The cold to warm, the proud subdue;
The simple FRANKLIN'S *magic wand.*
OLIVIA'S sceptre, sweet BAMBOO!

Whene'er the Nymph display'd thy charms,
Thy airy flutter, graceful move;
Each bosom, throbbing soft alarms,
Appear'd an *Aspin leaf* of love.
And while, too fondly thought the maid,
To SMILE UNSEEN, when veil'd by you;
Her treacherous EYES the plot betray'd,
And dazzled thro' the thin BAMBOO!

But oh! Ye LOVES, whence heaves that sigh?
And whence, those tears, ye GRACES, flow?
Why swell the sorrow-glittening eye?
Why ventilate the breast of woe?
"'Tis rent! OLIVIA'S FAN *is rent!*
"*Farewell, our triumphs! Fame, adieu!*"
Alas!—But why, this *second* Lament?
'Tis *glory*, to your lov'd BAMBOO!

Two rival ZEPHYRS, knights of air,
Contended for OLIVIA'S *sigh*;
To dwell like Epicureans, there,
And riot on the nectarous sky.
To that pure fount of chaste delight,
These CHESTERFIELDS of ether flew;
Rush'd on the FAN, which check'd their flight,
And rudely tore the soft BAMBOO!

Ah! could I gain the ear of JOVE,
To list, propitious to my prayer,
This sole request my wish should prove,
That I thy envied form might bear.
Then, from the nymph I'd steal a kiss,
And *sigh*, in plaintive zephyrs too;
While tender tales of love and bliss,
I'd whisper from the fond BAMBOO!

MENANDER.

Bolton, August 10, 1793.

EXTRACTS.

NEIGHBOURS and friends are a class of social connection, demanding a reciprocity of affection kindness and mutual aid and assistance.

So great is the number and population of the human species—such the nature of the soil, the danger of enemies, and accommodations for business, that in general they find it convenient and necessary to cluster into vicinities and neighbourhoods. In these interferences of interest, tattling, evil speaking, neglect, and a thousand accidents are apt to excite jealousies, dissatisfaction and jangling.

The rule for maintaining good neighborhood, is for every one to do to others as they would have others do to them—to speak evil of no man—to reveal no secrets, nor be officious in other people's matters—to be occasionally obliging, and careful to return benefits—to take heed of giving offence, and never take it without good reason——to harbour no groundless surmises, nor retain a silent, sullen dislike——to reward not evil—to be ready to forgive, and gloriously pass over a little affront or supposed transgression—to be ambitious in excelling others in every act of goodness; accounting it more blessed to do good than to have it returned, to give than to receive from others.

To be neighbourly and friendly is one stroke in a good character. The good man showeth favor, and lendeth; and he good neighbour taketh care to make seasonable return of his loan.

From the NEW YORK DIARY.

A SPECIFIC infallible cure for the most inveterate Rheumatism, of many years standing, has lately been communicated by a philanthropic gentleman from the coast of Guinea.—The negroes of that country, he says, consider it the easiest thing to root out that complaint in a very little time, by rubbing the parts affected with a mixture of Cayenne pepper and Rum *spirits*—the rubbing must be continued some time, and repeated till the cure is effected—probably the American red pepper, or the India black pepper might answer where the other is not attainable, but it must be reduced to powder. Several Americans, most grievously tormented with this intolerable disorder, have been to effectually relieved by this happy communication, as not to have the least remains of it—two gentlemen of character assure the writer, they have been *perfectly* cured by this remedy—probably the great heat of this vaction pervades the flesh to the very bone, and banishes the lurking evil.

It is hoped every humane Printer, through America, will give this a place in their respective papers.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, opposite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge, late belonging to the Estate of JAMES KEITH, deceased.——Any Person disposed to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 19th 8th Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY
J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANG-

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by
Thomas Green
and Son,
At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Broadcloths of all Colours, from

5/ to the best superfine,
Kerseymeres—a great Variety,
Corduroys and Cottons, some as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 12d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N. B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bale,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cannons,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
10, 20, 8 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Assortment of short Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYE-STUFF, WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, on Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Frances's Female Strengthening Nervine—Bateman's Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnesia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essences of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—Blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to the Estate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may if they think fit bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

For SALE, by
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English, White, Red, } Lead, Stone, Spruce, } Yellow, Spanish Brown, English Ochre, Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigrease, Patent Yellow,
Prussian Blue, Leaf Gold,
Vermilion, White Vitriol.

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.

Varnish, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW YORK*

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport

THAT he has arrived here, with Intention of carrying on his Business. He now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, fashionable for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Wish to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER, } Executors

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

We the Subscribers being,

the Hon. Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM WEAVER, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their Claims against said deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said Newport, at any Time within said Term.

LEWIS BULIOD,
WILLIAM CASWELL.

N. B. Those indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to

ELIZABETH WEAVER, Administratrix.

Newport, August 3, 1793.

War Department,

August 1st, 1

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sum which they are intitled for Six Months of their Annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the several States respectively under the usual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX *Secretary of*

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

STANZAS on a BAMBOO FAN, which had been accidentally torn—inscribed to the beautiful Miss O——s——.

ERST, wanton TOY, 'twas thine to move,
By beauty's lovely Queen caress'd;
While, waking, like the wing of love,
You *fann'd* a flame in every breast!
'Twas thine, in her imperial hand,
The cold to warm, the proud subdue;
The female FRANKLIN'S *magic wand.*
OLIVIA'S sceptre, sweet BAMBOO!

Whene'er the Nymph display'd thy charms,
Thy airy flutter, graceful move;
Each bosom, throbbing soft alarms,
Appear'd an *Aspin leaf* of love.
And while, too fondly thought the maid,
To SMILE UNSEEN, when veil'd by you;
Her treacherous EYES the plot betray'd,
And dazzled thro' the thin BAMBOO!

But oh! Ye LOVES, whence heaves that sigh?
And whence, those tears, ye GRACES, flow?
Why swell the sorrow-glistening eye?
Why ventilates the breast of woe?
"'Tis rent! OLIVIA'S FAN *is rent!*
"*Farewel, our triumphs! Fame, adieu!*"
Alas!—But why, this *wounid* lament?
'Tis *glory*, to your lov'd BAMBOO!

Two rival ZEPHYRS, knights of air,
Contended for OLIVIA'S *Lip*;
To dwell like Epicureans, there,
And riot on the nectarous sip.
To that pure fount of chaste delight,
These CHESTERFIELDS of ether flew;
Rush'd on the FAN, which check'd their flight,
And rudely tore the soft BAMBOO!

Ah! could I gain the ear of JOVE,
To list, propitious to my prayer,
This sole request my wish should prove,
That I thy envied form might bear.
Then, from the nymph I'd steal a KISS,
And *sigh*, in plaintive zephyrs too;
While tender tales of love and bliss,
I'd whisper from the fond BAMBOO!

MENANDER.

Boston, August 10, 1793.

EXTRACTS.

NEIGHBOURS and friends are a class of social connection, demanding a reciprocity of affection kindness, and mutual aid and assistance.

So great is the number and population of the human species—such the nature of the soil, the danger of enemies, and accommodations for business, that in general they find it convenient and necessary to cluster into vicinities and neighbourhoods. In these interferences of interest, tattling, evil speaking, neglect, and a thousand accidents are apt to excite jealousies, disaffection and jangling.

The rule for maintaining good neighborhood, is for every one to do to others as they would have others do to them—to speak evil of no man—to reveal no secrets, nor be officious in other people's matters—to be occasionally obliging, and careful to return benefits—to take heed of giving offence, and never take it without good reason——to harbour no groundless surmises, nor retain a silent, sullen dislike——to reward not evil—to be ready to forgive, and gloriously pass over a little affront or supposed transgression—to be ambitious in excelling others in every act of goodness; accounting it more blessed to do good than to have it returned, to give than to receive from others.

To be neighbourly and friendly is one stroke in a good character. The good man sheweth favor, and lendeth; and the good neighbour taketh care to make a seasonable return of his loan.

From the NEW YORK DIARY.

A SPECIFIC infallible cure for the most inveterate Rheumatism, of many years standing, has lately been communicated by a philanthropic gentleman from the coast of Guinea.—The negroes of that country, he says, consider it the easiest thing to root out that complaint in a very little time, by rubbing the parts affected with a mixture of Cayenne pepper and strong spirits—the rubbing must be continued some time, and repeated till the cure is effected—probably the American red pepper, or the India black pepper might answer where the other is not attainable, but it must be reduced to powder. Several Americans, most grievously tormented with this intolerable disorder, have been so effectually relieved by this happy communication, as not to have the least remains of it—two gentlemen of character assure the writer, they have been perfectly cured by this remedy—probably the great heat of this unction pervades the flesh to the very bone, and banishes the lurking cause.

It is hoped every humane Printer, through America, will give this a place in their respective papers.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, opposite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge, late belonging to the Estate of JAMES KEITH, deceased.——Any Person disposed to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 19th 8th Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 27, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green

and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Broadcloths of all Colours, from

5/. to the best superfine,
Kerseymeres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 12d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less, to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboose,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
10, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Francis's Female Strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnesia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Burgamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to the Estate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may if they think fit bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ABIGAIL PERRY, *Administratrix.*

Newport, August 5, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English, White, Red, } Lead, Stone, Spruce, Spanish } Yellow, Brown, English Ochre, Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigrease, Patent Yellow,
Prussian Blue, Leaf Gold,
Vermilion, White Vitrol.

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.

Varnish, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW YORK*,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Business: He has now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He also makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, suitable for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Will to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

We the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM WEAVER, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: We do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their Claims against said deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said Newport, at any Time within said Term.

LEWIS BULIOD,
WILLIAM CASWELL.

N. B. Those indebted to said Estate are required to make Payment to

ELIZABETH WEAVER, Administratrix.

Newport, August 5, 1793.

War Department,

August 1st, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sum which they are intitled for Six Months of their Annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively under the usual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the Space of two Months.